



Intended Despatch
P'date
& Co & Co & Co
Early

# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV.) 號一月四年八十六百八千一英  
No. 150.)

HONGKONG, WED-

ST. APRIL, 1868.

日九初月三年辰戌同 (Price \$24 per  
Ann.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.  
LONDON.—F. ALIAS, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lambeth Street, George Street, 30,  
Cordhill, Gordon & Goton, 121, Hol-  
burn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.

CHINA.—SOUTHEY, DROWN & CO., Amoy;  
GIES & CO., Fowchow; THOMSON &  
CO., Shantung; H. FOOG & CO., Mu-  
nich; C. KARLTON & CO.

#### OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate, Canton, April 13, 1868.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 13, 1868.

E. SWINHOU, Consul.

April 1, *Empressore*, Fresh steamer, 2800  
Macao, Suez, Aden, Galle, Singapore and  
Saigon, Feb. 28, Mar. 4, 12, 20 and 27,  
General.—M. Imperiale.

April 1, *Empressore*, Fresh steamer, 2800  
Macao, Suez, Aden, Galle, Singapore and  
Saigon, Feb. 28, Mar. 4, 12, 20 and 27,  
General.—M. Imperiale.

April 1, *Principe D. Pedro*, for Macao.

April 1, *Principe D. Pedro*, for Macao.

For Singapore, Penang and Colombo.—  
Per *Sering*, at 2 p.m. on Saturday next, the  
4th April.

For further Arrivals, New Adver-  
tisements, &c., &c., see 4th page.

April 1, *Principe D. Pedro*, for Macao.

April 1, *Principe D. Pedro</i*

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Risk will also be accepted at the following Ports:—  
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.  
Macao, E. L. LIANG, Esq.  
Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co.  
Fuhchau, Messrs KINNEAR & Co.  
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to:  
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

## GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPUTATIONS IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.  
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.  
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.  
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or Coals in Mashes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to:  
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1868.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNALL & Co.  
Macao, Aug. 4, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.  
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent., per annum.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent., per annum.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent., per annum.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/2 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800,  
CAPITAL £2,000,000  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
CAPITAL £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MUHRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to:  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.  
Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1867.

## INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.  
CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.  
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuhchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained on application to:

JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Instruction to Reduce Rates for FIRE INSURANCE for short periods as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month from 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

3 months, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

6 months, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

1 year, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

2 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

3 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

4 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

5 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

6 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

7 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

8 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

9 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

10 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

11 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

12 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

13 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

14 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

15 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

16 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

17 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

18 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

19 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

20 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

21 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

22 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

23 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

24 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

25 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

26 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

27 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

28 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

29 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

30 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

31 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

32 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

33 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

34 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

35 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

36 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

37 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

38 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

39 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

40 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

41 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

42 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

43 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

44 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

45 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

46 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

47 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

48 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

49 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

50 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

51 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

52 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

53 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

54 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

55 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

56 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

57 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

58 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

59 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

60 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

61 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

62 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

63 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

64 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

65 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

66 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

67 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

68 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

69 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

70 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

71 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

72 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

73 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

74 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

75 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

76 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

77 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

78 years, 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports—  
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co., Macao, E. L. LANCA, Esq., Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co., Fuhchau, Messrs KINNEAR & Co. Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTIONS IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matshees, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to ARTHUR KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

HE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates: RAYNAL & Co., Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

GILPHANT & Co., Agents, Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " " months,

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " " months,

Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 " " " months.

GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, August 8, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £49,265.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, June 21, 1866.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Managing Agents in China, Hongkong, June 18, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON. Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Agents, Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Hongkong, December 29, 1867.

## INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co., agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Puchow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. B. NORTHCOPT, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

A Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 the annual rate

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

A Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 the annual rate

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

A Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 the annual rate

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 7, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 20th September, 1866.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries, Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEASICKES, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries, Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 20th September, 1866.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries, Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Boulogne, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow, and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2.10s. per cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries, Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Reduced Rates will be charged in future for Short period Insurances, viz.—

One month, ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.

Three months, ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.

Six months, ... ... ... ... 1 per cent.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, August 6, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, August 1866.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, August 1866.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE UNTRANSFERABLE shares in the

Corporation will henceforth be One

Dollar for each Certificate issued, instead of Twenty-five Cents upon each individual Share as formerly.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager, Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

## Post-Office Notifications.

COMPANY OF HONG KAMPOA, LIMITED, especially beg to call the attention of Owners, Agents and Establishments at Hongkong, which offer every WORKING and REPAIR service.

Whampoa, which continues in successful operation Twelve Years, and are in Condition.

umped out by a Steamship, and capable of taking 100 feet at Spring Tides, comprising the different parts Shipwright, Blacksmith, and Foundry—necessary appliances for the Steamers, and steam

the different Departments Materials, which can be on the most reasonable

powerful Lifting Shears, Vessels can lie and

sliders, &c., always in readiness to Docks, free of charge, back to anchorage or to

on under the superintended Europeans,

particulars, apply at the Pedder's Wharf, Praya,

INDICOTT, Secretary to the signers or Masters of Vessel to complain of the Clock, or in any way re-

Arrangements, should

be on the subject—when

I receive the immediate

orders of the Company,

or 18, 1868.

D. WHAMPOA DOCKS, LIMITED. £750,000.

ES. OF \$500 EACH. Docks at ABER-

WHAMPOA are in full the attention of Ship-

Establishments offer for

repair of Vessels.

Description of the Premises

the information of the

SEEN DOCK.

No. 1.

330 feet.

80 "

at Spring Tides, 16½ "

Near Tides, 16 "

DOCK. No. 2.

400 feet.

90 "

at Spring Tides, 24 "

Near Tides, 21 "

now under course of con-

POA DOCKS.

OCK A.

550 feet.

80 "

at Spring Tides, 16½ at 17.

Near Tides, 13½ at 15,

either as one or two

OCK B.

340 feet.

60 "

at Spring Tides, 18 "

Near Tides, 15 "

the largest Docks in China

with every appliance in

powerful Steam Pumps,

try and despatch in work.

OCK C.

260 feet.

at Spring Tides, 14 "

Near Tides, 11 "

soms and Steam Pumps.

OCK D.

164 feet.

at Spring Tides, 12½ "

Near Tides, 9½ "

Mud Docks available for

very low rates.

BKSHOPS.

on the Premises, both at

Whampoa, possess every

for the Repairs of Ships.

The Engineer's Shops

Lathes, Planing, Screw-

Machines, &c., &c.,

work on the largest

with's Shops are equally

in plant, and the work in

under the supervision of

jeans.

Shears stand on a Jetty

vessels can lie in 24 feet

or out Boilers, masts, &c.

ERS DEPARTMENT.

in addition to executing

to tender for supply

they have great facilities.

CUNTRY.

Castings, either for Ships

are executed with the

STORES.

's Stores will (when re-

moderate rates all the

Shipwork, such as Paint,

&c., &c.

TUG.

powerful Steam Tug

(power nominal) is always

Tow Sailing Vessels from

Dock free of charge, and

back or to Sea at reduced

particulars, apply at the

company, d'Aguilar Street.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,

Secretary,

Consignee or Master of any

to complain of the work

, or in any way respecting

gements, should address the

subject—when their com-

re the immediate attention of

the Company.

October 13, 1868.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—  
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-  
CUTTA.  
For "SCOTIA," at 1 p.m. on Saturday  
next, the 4th April.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."  
The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be  
dispatched with the usual Mails for  
Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the  
8th April, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office  
will be open for the reception of  
Letters, Books, &c., until 9 P.M.  
on the 7th April; Letters, &c., may be  
posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on  
the 7th April until 6 A.M. on the fol-  
lowing morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on  
the 8th April will be chargeable, in  
addition to the usual postage, with a  
Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this  
Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers,  
Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 8th  
April.

Further late letters (but Letters only) ad-  
dressed to the United Kingdom via  
Marsicello or to Singapore, may be  
posted on board the Packet from 6.30  
to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee  
of 48 cents each, in addition to the  
postage, after which no Letters can be  
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence  
of Box Holders will be received at the  
window set apart for the purpose, on  
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-  
payment is compulsory must be prepaid  
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to  
the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged  
with a fine of One Shilling in  
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April  
will not be forwarded unless the Late  
Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped  
addressed to places to which they can-  
not be forwarded unpaid, will be opened  
and returned to the writers as early as  
possible, but no guarantee can be  
given that such Letters, if posted after  
9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned  
until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the  
upper right hand corner of the corre-  
spondence, except in cases where they  
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"  
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-  
ing the late fee should be placed on the  
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-  
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-  
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and  
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,  
1861, and no other Coin, but those  
therein specified will either be received  
or given or taken in change as fractional  
parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made  
in the current Dollars of the Colony or  
Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.  
General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, March 25, 1868.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased  
on the 31st day of December 1867.  
A. FERGUSON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.  
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE E.  
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this  
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr A.  
FERGUSON & Co. ceased on the  
1st day of November, 1868.

A. FERGUSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 16, 1868. de 16-08

NOTICE.  
M Y Business, as Ship and Insurance  
Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto  
conducted by myself, will henceforward be  
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.  
HOOK.

J. S. HOOK.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.  
M R. J. MURRAY FORBES is autho-  
rized to sign our name at Canton from  
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.  
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.  
M R. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to  
sign our Firm per procuration from  
this date.

DEACON & Co.  
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr CLAUSS BUDDKE  
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
M R. THOMAS PYKE has this day been  
admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.  
CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At MESSRS LANDSTEIN & Co's Office,  
Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO LET.  
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor  
above the Offices of the Undersigned,  
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by  
MESSRS H. MARSH & CO. Possession can be had on  
the 1st of January, 1868.

For Terms, &c., apply to  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO  
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.  
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road,  
Stanley Street, and at present occupied by  
the Undersigned.

For particulars, apply to  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO  
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

TO LET.  
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the  
Queen's Road, with Show Cases and  
Fittings complete.

N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be  
had with above, if required.

G. DUBOST & CO.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.  
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor  
above the Offices of the Undersigned,  
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by  
MESSRS H. MARSH & CO. Possession can be had on  
the 1st of January, 1868.

For Terms, &c., apply to  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO  
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

TO LET.  
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the  
Queen's Road, with Show Cases and  
Fittings complete.

N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be  
had with above, if required.

G. DUBOST & CO.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.  
OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor  
above the Offices of the Undersigned,  
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by  
MESSRS H. MARSH & CO. Possession can be had on  
the 1st of January, 1868.

## For Sale.

**FOR SALE.**  
2,742 pieces OREGON PINE LUMBER, from 1 to 6 inches thick, measuring 98,354 feet.  
162 pieces OREGON PINE DECK PLANK, measuring 6,042 feet, now landing from ship "Boudicca."  
Apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

**NOTICE.**  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SALE.

THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars, apply to JNO. S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

**D**IETETIC BAEL, the new DIET, so highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs. Can be procured from GEO. GLASSE,  
The Victoria Dispensary  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.  
For further particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100 barrels MESS BEEF.  
Apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.  
Due de Montebello.  
Eugene Chiquot.  
De St. Marceaux & Co.  
HESSE & Co.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

**CASTOR OIL**, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchasers.  
To be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

**THE** New Patent Silicated Carbon FIL-  
TER, small enough to be carried in the Pocket. No traveller in the East should be without one.  
To be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque "MARIA MORTON."  
Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.  
MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
25 IRON WATER TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
R. W. W. Very Superior DRY SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.  
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.  
Just received ex "THE TWEED," Apply to MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
150 CASES Martine's Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.  
100 cases SHERRY.  
100 " PORT.  
MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

**GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THE OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.**  
FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.  
A GERMAN Printing Establishment, quite new, containing one Cylinder Press, made in Hamburg, a small hand Press, a great quantity of fancy and running Types, wrought iron sheets, &c., &c., complete in every respect. Delivery may be had at once. Invoice price \$2,000.  
For particulars, apply to C. A. SAINT, or to DE SOUZA & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
Ex late Arrivals.  
PRIME California CHEESE.  
Do. Gruyere. Do.  
Do. California BUTTER.  
100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK, Prime Westphalia HAMS, at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

**ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.**  
Under-signed. ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, January 20, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
EX "CARMARTHENSHIRE" AND CONVENTIONAL on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases, SHERRY "3  
" PORT "2  
" CLARET "1  
" BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.  
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS.  
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.  
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.  
O. WAGNER,  
28 Hollywood Road,  
Hongkong, August 2, 1868.

## For Sale.

**EX MAIL STEAMER.**  
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.  
CHEESE and HAMS.  
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.  
Malgas RAISINS in bottles and tins.  
ALMONDS in shells.  
Pealed ALMONDS in tins.  
Elence FIGS in tins.  
PRUNES in bottle.  
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS, LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
FEW cases of very superior SHERRY, just received ex "Chanel Queen," H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY in 3 doz. cases.  
Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3 doz. cases.  
Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.  
Quarter-casks (cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.  
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

**HENDRIE, PESSE & LUBIS** Fine Assortment of PERFRUMES.  
A. S. DAWSON & SONS BOOTS.  
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by JULES BUZIERE,  
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.  
Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT WINE, Th. C. Sandeman, Oporto.  
Fine Dry MADEIRA.  
FINE CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.  
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
ex Belated Will and Late Arrivals.  
BOURDON'S Pressure and Vacuum GUAGES.  
COPPER and BRASS WIRE of assorted sizes.  
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.  
LEAD PIPE of sizes.  
TUGOT's RUBBER PACKING.  
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.  
BLACKSMITH's BELLows and WORKING TOOLS.  
BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.  
LEATHER BELTING.  
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.  
COPAL VARNISH.  
TAPS and DIES in sets.  
RATCHETS and MAX DRILLS.  
ROUND and Angle DECK LIGHTS.  
SHEATHING FELT.  
LIME JUICE.  
YORK HAMS.  
English and California CHEESE.  
GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS and THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.  
BRASS and IRON LOCKS of all kinds.  
FILES.  
THOS. BUNT & Co.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
CHAMPAGNE.  
ROEDERER, CARTE NOIRE.  
The only Champagne awarded the Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.  
Apply to SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.  
Address "A," Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
In Lots to suit Purchasers.  
RED Copper SHEATHING and NAILS.  
Composition NAILS.  
CHAMPAGNE.  
STILL WINE.  
COGNAC.  
India PALE ALE.  
Bast STOUT.  
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
R. S. D. S. cases.  
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.  
Just received ex "THE TWEED," Apply to MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
150 CASES Martine's Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.  
100 cases SHERRY.  
100 " PORT.  
MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
ASS'S PALM OIL in quarts and pints.  
London Brown STOUT, in do.  
Guinness STOUT, in do.  
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY.  
English OLD TOM GIN.  
Hubback's PAINTS.  
Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.  
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

**SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE,** in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. DOOLEY, is For Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Price \$5.00.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20m-69

**FOR SALE.**  
Ex late Arrivals.  
PRIME California CHEESE.  
Do. Gruyere. Do.  
Do. California BUTTER.  
100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK, Prime Westphalia HAMS, at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

**EX "CARMARTHENSHIRE" AND CONVENTIONAL** on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.  
ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases, SHERRY "3  
" PORT "2  
" CLARET "1  
" BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.  
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS.  
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.  
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.  
O. WAGNER,  
28 Hollywood Road,  
Hongkong, August 2, 1868.

## For Sale.

**CHANGHAI SHEEP.**—A few very Prime YON SAUSAGES in best condition.  
CHEESE and HAMS.  
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.  
Malgas RAISINS in bottles and tins.  
ALMONDS in shells.  
Pealed ALMONDS in tins.  
Elence FIGS in tins.  
PRUNES in bottle.  
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS, LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE, qts. and pts. and CHILLINGWORTH'S SHERRY and PORT, CHAMBERTIN, WHISKEY, WHITE & PRIEST'S BRANDY, ALSPOR'S ALB, draught and bottle, BARCLAY & GODDARD'S STOUT, BRIDGE & SON'S PORTER, ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**  
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association VISCAL, real Chateau Margaux, Haut Bages, L. Espure Durac, BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in 1 dozen cases, BEER and PORTER in bottle, BUTTER (Pates) in kegs.

**FOR SALE.**  
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.  
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

**SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!**  
SELLING OFF!!!

**GREAT SACRIFICES!!!**  
SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

**MULLER & CLAUSSSEN**  
EG to announce that they are Selling off their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoiced prices, consisting of—Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS, Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting and SAC COATS, Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS, Alpaca and Merino COATS, Black Dress TROUSERS, Fancy Buckskin, Angora and Tweed TROUSERS, Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS, White and Colored Linen TROUSERS, Black Dress VESTS, Buckskin and Angola VESTS, Merino and Alpaca VESTS, White Macrille and Linen VESTS, Colored Linen VESTS.

**FOR SALE.**  
A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising—Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and DOUKS.  
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.  
Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of—LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c. Silk and Wool SHIRTS, Merino, Cotton, Lambwool and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.  
HALF HOSE.  
LADIES COTTON HOSE.  
Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.  
COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Cholera BELTS and Cambrie HANDKERCHIEFS, Christy's SILK, Shell and Felt HATS, in the newest Shapes.  
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.  
UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.  
PERFUMY, FANCY SOAPS, And a great variety of other GOODS.

**MULLER & CLAUSSSEN,** Queen's Road, Hongkong, February 5, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**  
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivians, JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

**AUCTION.**  
GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

**FRIDAY,** 3rd April, 1868, at Noon, Essences of Roses, Marchelle, Guards' Bouquet, Yvelines, Lavender Water, Murrow and Jamaica Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Cold and Circassian Cream, Seidlitz Soda, Tooth and Violet Powders, Puff and Tooth Brushes, Lip Salve, Essences of Ginger and Peppermint, Lemon and Thali, Glycerine, Citratus of Magnesia, Fancy Toilet Soap, Assorted Lozenges, &c.

Bowin Knives, Telescopes, Framed Engravings, Pipes, Glass and Crockery, &c., 50 cases Brandy.  
10 cases Sherry.  
310 bags White Manila Sugar.  
100 boxes Raisins.  
And any other GOODS that may offer.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighted at 7.17. All lots with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.**  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

**MONDAY,** the 6th April, 1868, at Noon, at No. 3, Peohili Terrace, Elgin Street.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE Office of the UNION DOCK COMPANY of HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, Limited, is this day removed to the Corner Room, Ground Floor of the HONGKONG HOTEL, facing the Clock Tower.

J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
THE Office of the Under

No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, between MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s and MESSRS BOWRA & Co.'s Premises, opposite MESSRS D. LA-PRAIK & Co.'s Wharf.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

## New Advertisements.



## NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamer "DUPLIX," Capt. Now, will be despatched for Shanghai and Yokohama, TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 8 A.M.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

**BRITISH SHIP "FALCON," FROM LONDON.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1868.

1pm

**POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.**  
MAILS WILL CLOSE.

M. JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRE is authorized to sign our Firm per pro-

curation from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868.

1pm

**THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.**

vertisements.

Y. ICE CREAMS, &c.,  
beg to inform their  
Public that they have  
Nos. 88 and 90,  
lately known as the  
as a Café, and for the  
JOKEY of all described  
by a thoroughly  
comptise.

With the above is also a  
charge of an exper-  
t on which the best Eng-  
land, Brown Bread, Ship  
Biscuits, all descriptions,  
moderate rates.

Manufactory of all  
Buns, Pies, Jellies,  
of the Best quality sup-  
plied.

Large Airy Billiard Sa-  
for the recreation of  
those by supplying none  
less, and by strict at-  
merit a share of the

F. FRANCIS & Co.  
16, 1868.

NOTIFICATION.

& YOKOHAMA.—  
Imperials steamer  
EX, To-morrow, the 2nd  
7 A.M.

LAN, To-morrow, at 11  
Inst.

R DESPATCH,  
and Yokohama.—For str-  
ow, at 8 A.M., the 2d inst.  
Per Charnian, to-morrow,  
inst.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Victor, Brit. ship, 385,  
14, 20,000 piculs Rice.

Sword Fish, Siam, ship, 575,

Mar. 3, Rice and Wood.

Prussian barque, 309,  
on bound to Yokohama,  
piculs Rice.—A. KARBERG

DEPARTURE.  
Canton.  
CLEARED.

China.  
Francisco,  
too.

angkok.

SEASIDE.

Imperials steamer Du-

—M. Hitzeroth, D'Ai-  
du, Ducos de la Halle, Ro-  
Morot, Navare, Muller,  
Boden, Bigot, Bre-  
abilis, Roug, Maubec,  
Lamarche, Gremont,  
Nesillas, Gamco, Ale-  
mar, Mrs. Kaseine, Mr.  
de, Mr. and Mrs. Dugay, Mr.  
de, Mr. and Mrs. Lemonton  
and Mrs. Coquelin, Mrs. Ag-  
mar and son, Mrs. Roy and

Mr. Gutsho.

PING REPORTS.  
ship Sword Fish, from Bang-  
ue weather and light E.W.  
ree days when had strong  
heavy cross sea until ar-  
the British barque New York  
Hongkong on same day in  
the Sord Fish.

ship Albert Victor, from Sai-  
ue weather and light wind  
days when had strong E.N.  
rival in port.

barque Jata, from Saigon  
with a cargo of Rice,  
at part of passage fine weather  
and until lat. 18° 58' N, long.  
in strong N.E. wind and very  
sea, which carried away the  
jibboom and main top gallant  
March; put back to Hong-  
kong.

Messages Imperials steamer  
its old Benares Opium.

" Patna "

new Benares "

ages Sundries.

600 from Saigon.

TATIONS.

KONG, 1st April, 1868.  
China, New, ... 9.57  
shares, New, 6.57  
DWS, ... 6.57  
BOMBAY, 15 a 19  
CALCUTTA, 15 a 18

Exchange.

the eighth, ... 4/31 a 4/31

3 days' sight, Rs. 217 a 217

3 days' sight, Rs. 217

3 days' sight Bank, Rs. 72

7 dws. B, ... 114 per cent pro.

... 9.70 per cent pro.

... 24.20 per cent.

6 touch, ... 23.65

foreigners, ... 4.76

overseigns, ... 7

Sh. Shares, ... 40 per Share.

a dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.

New, 6 per cent pm.

Bank Shares, Old, 13 per cent pm.

New, 8

Shares, ... 20 per cent dis.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 1st April, 1868.

9 A.M. 3 P.M.

... 30.100 30.000

Barometer, 66 67

68.0 69.0

66.0 66.0

8. Rgr, ... 69.0

do. 60.0

do. 59.0

do. 59.0

Rain on Grou, 0.00

above, 0.00

N.E. N.E.

... 2 2

... 5 7

... 4 3

Nino, Bulk

NO. 21  
OR  
THE CHINA PUNCH,  
WILL BE READY ON  
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 2ND INST.

Single Copies may be had at Messrs.  
Lane, Crawford & Co's, and Mr. J. B.  
Morris, news-agent, (Messrs Bowra & Co.)  
Price 50 cents.

## DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 1st instant, James  
G. Rickard, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank  
Corporation, Foothow.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

## THE REVISION OF THE TREATY.

Our anticipations that news of a post-  
ponement of the Treaty revision would  
attract no notice from the busy communi-  
ties of China have thus far been verified.  
Not a sign has been manifested of surprise,  
anger, or wonder at the minister's supercilious  
tampering with the just demands of  
British Merchants in China. Some 9 months hence, when the subject  
has waxed stale and the British Repre-  
sentative is irrevocably committed to the  
waiting policy, those valuable institutions  
known as Chambers of Commerce, —whose chief distinctive feature seems to  
be a power of suppressing any public  
agitation by promising that its members  
shall discuss any given subject—will pos-  
sibly awake to the fact that they, as re-  
presenting British trade in the East, have  
been treated in a somewhat cavalier man-  
ner; and "large and influential meetings"  
will be held at the ports and Hongkong,  
resulting in resolutions more or less curiously  
worded according to the scholarly  
requirements of the proposers. Judging  
from past experience, we are inclined  
to back the famous Chefoo Chamber, con-  
sisting, according to popular report, of  
two members and an inksaint, as regards  
making the most noise and by dint of  
praiseworthy persistency, attracting the  
greatest share of public attention. If we  
could only inoculate our southern  
friends with a little of the Chefoo virus,  
we should say that something might be  
hoped for even from Hongkong—did we  
not fear to be thought romantic if we  
mentioned energy and Hongkong in  
same connection.

But to adopt a more serious tone, it  
may be well to point out that the North  
China papers speak of the postponement  
as an acknowledged fact, and that some  
expression of opinion is imperatively  
called for from the Hongkong Chamber  
of Commerce, if, as may be presumed,  
the step taken by the Minister is considered  
to be a contemptuous disregard of  
the opinion of British subjects generally  
in China. It is much to be hoped that  
at the meeting which is to take place on  
Friday respecting the gambling ordinance  
some one will be found to introduce the  
subject, a discussion of which, under  
any aspect, must involve some important  
considerations.

THE CIRCUS troupe repeated the Monday's  
programme last night, when a large au-  
dience assembled. To-night we observe that  
Mr. Meers will perform the double  
trapeze, and Ella Zoyaya will again distin-  
guish herself.

In our last we appended a note to a case  
in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, apropos  
of a request made to the reporters by de-  
fendant that his name should not be given;  
and we did so simply in the way of protest  
against the notion which seems to be enter-  
tained in Hongkong, that reporters have  
any discretion in such cases, and to save  
those gentlemen from an annoying incon-  
venience. Many cases occur that are not  
reported, for the reason that they possess  
no interest for the public, and the partic-  
ular case referred to was such an one. It  
was merely a matter of disagreement be-  
tween "honorable men," and it was settled  
without the intervention of the Court, and  
without the slightest reflection on the char-  
acter of either party.

## THE MAIL.

The P. and O. Company have now pub-  
lished revised time tables, showing the  
movements of their vessels under the new  
contract, and the Postmaster-General has  
issued an official notification based on them;

we may therefore regard the present ar-  
rangement as final. According to this, the  
outward China mails during the year 1868  
will be made up in London on the evening of  
the following Fridays:

March, 6 and 27 August, 14 and 28  
April ... 10 and 24 Sept. ... 11 and 25  
May ... 8 and 22 Oct. ... 9 and 23  
June ... 5 and 19 Nov. ... 6 and 20  
July, 3, 17 and 31 Dec. ... 4 and 18

The first departure for 1869 will be on  
the 1st January. The homeward mails leave  
Hongkong as under, and are calculated to  
be delivered in London on the Monday  
mornings advised:

Wednesday, Feb. 12, At home Mar. 23  
" 26, " April 6  
" 26, " May 11, " 20  
" 25, " May 16, " 24  
" 25, " June 1, " 13  
" 22, " June 16, " 18  
" 22, " July 10, " 24  
" 24, " Aug. 7, " 21  
" 24, " Sept. 4, " 19  
" 18, " Oct. 2, " 16  
Wednesday, Feb. 12, " 21, " Dec. 14  
" 21, " Nov. 4, " 28  
" 18, " Dec. 2, " 28  
" 18, " Dec. 2, " 28

Friday, May 1, " 15, " 29

" 15, " July 13

" 12, " Aug. 10

" 26, " Sept. 7

" 24, " Oct. 5

" 24, " Nov. 2

" 18, " Dec. 16

" 18, " Dec. 23

" 18, " Dec. 30

" 18, " Jan. 6

" 18, " Jan. 13

" 18, " Jan. 20

" 18, " Jan. 27

" 18, " Feb. 3

" 18, " Feb. 10

" 18, " Feb. 17

" 18, " Feb. 24

" 18, " Mar. 3

" 18, " Mar. 10

" 18, " Mar. 17

" 18, " Mar. 24

" 18, " Mar. 31

" 18, " Apr. 7

" 18, " Apr. 14

" 18, " Apr. 21

" 18, " Apr. 28

" 18, " May 5

" 18, " May 12

" 18, " May 19

" 18, " May 26

" 18, " May 33

" 18, " May 30

" 18, " May 37

" 18, " May 44

" 18, " May 51

" 18, " May 58

" 18, " May 65

" 18, " May 72

" 18, " May 79

" 18, " May 86

" 18, " May 93

" 18, " May 100

" 18, " May 107

" 18, " May 114

" 18, " May 121

" 18, " May 128

" 18, " May 135

" 18, " May 142

" 18, " May 149

" 18, " May 156

" 18

invaluable subject to the best of his lights—“Death admitted to you kindred sky.” His faithful dog shall bear him company. No reader of English theological literature can have failed to remark of late in the sermons of our absent Broad-Church teachers a distinct protest against the common belief of the last generation that “in the restoration of all things the principal question is to be forgotten.” It may not at first, indeed, we cannot but feel it is the first embodiment of any future relation with an equine friend, of every enthusiasm, would be no little increased had we partaken plentifully of his mortal remains at Francatelli’s or elsewhere. No doubt it may be replied that horse friendships are not so numerous but that an ordinarily careful feeder might safely reckon on being able to escape eating a friend during his pilgrimage, and with this consolation we must persevere in content. Sentimental considerations must not be allowed to interfere with food for the people, and the question is whether the present movement has improved the national prospects or is likely to improve them in this direction.

But we are wandering far from the Langham and the bill of fare. Of this last it is impossible to speak too highly. Mirabolant himself could scarcely have added a touch. From “Le consommé de cheval à la B.C.” down to “collard horse-head” and “boiled withers” on the buffet, with which it concluded, it was a work of high art. In sitting down to the delicacies there denoted we resolved to bear in mind that the problem before us should be, not whether upper-crust folks can be coaxed into making a dinner once a year on horseflesh, and sanguined by French cooks, but whether the ordinary labourer and his belongings will be likely to eat old car-horses daily. In this mood, so far as it was possible, we made a point of trying every joint, without sauce or gravy of any kind. Of these “Le filet de Pégase rot” was by far the best to our mind, and almost equal to first-class beef. The taste is quite distinct from beef, something between beef and hare is as near as we can come to it at the moment, and the texture and grain of the meat more like red deer than any other food with which we are acquainted. This filet had belonged to a celebrated white cabriolet horse, who in his prime had fetched 700 guineas—the highest price ever given (so we were told) for a horse of this description. He was twenty years old when slaughtered. The baron of horse, on the other hand, was that of a four-year-old. It was carried up the centre of the hall on the shoulders of four cooks in spotless white caps and jackets, preceded by a bugler in beef-eater’s livery, playing “The Roast Beef of Old England.” It weighed 230 lb., or 20 stone, and had been cooking since seven in the morning. We believe that the general verdict of the company was in favour of the baron, but cannot agree with it. It was good meat, and nothing more, not to be matched with the twenty-year-old horse. And this, so far as goes, is satisfactory. It is the old horse which it is desirable to eat, and who are likely to benefit by the habit, if it should obtain widely. Just as we were recovering from the baron we were surprised by the sudden appearance of Mr Frank Buckland attended by a cook bearing yet another joint, and (being in for consuming unknown food) accepted that distinguished naturalist’s offer of a small piece. It proved to be ham. “But,” the gentleman said, “the place is vacant, and I have shown you that the lady is thoroughly competent.” “Comptau-l—why she is as homely as an ostrich!”

This may be a fabrication—I don’t know. I only know that the several hundred girls in the Treasury Seraglio and in the other Government harem (I get these terms on the street—they are not mine) average astonishingly well in the matter of youth and beauty. And yet experience teaches us young and beautiful clerks are seldom the most valuable. Forty-two women applied for a vacant clerkship in one of the Departments, all within three hours, a day or two ago. They were of the cyster style of comeliness; they didn’t get the clerkship; whether the one fact was the cause and the other the effect of that cause, is a question I cannot decide. But seriously, very many of the female clerks are faithful to their duties and bear spotless reputations. If a different class creeps in, it cannot well be helped. The labor they have to perform is better suited to them than to sturdy, able-bodied men, and the Government has done an act that is not more generous than just in extending their sphere of usefulness and their opportunity of earning a livelihood. No man can go into the Department and pick up hair-pins and gaze upon the beauty there without being kindly disposed toward the innovation.

This brings me easily and comfortably to an interesting feature of this subject. These Departments are crowded with clerks and other small Government fish. Illinois heads the list. She furnishes four hundred and fifty of them! Whenever an official tooth needs filling, Mr Washburn always stands ready with an Illinois plug, and the thing is done. He is the most inveterate lecher of them all, and the most successful. Pennsylvania comes next. She furnishes four hundred. Indiana comes next; then Ohio, then Massachusetts, and then the great State of New York. Rhode Island, which is so small that the inhabitants have to trespass on other States when they want to take a walk, furnishes more than the whole Pacific Coast put together. Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Washington Territory furnish twelve, all told. There are plenty of people from those districts who would like well to sit at the official feast, but they cannot get the chance.

A SWISS EXECUTION.—The man Hédi Freynden, who was recently condemned to death at Moudon, Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, for poisoning his wife and attempting a similar crime on a young man betrothed to his sister-in-law, when he wished marry, to his last judgment the extreme penalty of the law. Neither the guillotine nor the gibbet is used in Switzerland, and the mode of execution being that of decapitation with the sword. The criminal is firmly bound, blindfolded, and his hands tied behind his back, seated on a chair, which is fixed on an elevated platform. The assistant executioner then holds back the head by the hair, while his principal, seizing a two-handed sword, cuts through the neck with extraordinary dexterity by a single blow. On the present occasion about 12,000 persons were present. The condemned man slept well during the preceding night. At ten o’clock he drank two glasses of wine, and then bent out for the place of execution, preceded by the headman, dressed in scarlet, and wearing a cocked hat. The criminal walked firmly, and on reaching the foot of the scaffold embraced the chair in his gondolas. The preparation lasted about five minutes; the executioner then took up his sword, a hissing noise was heard as it cleaved the air, and the head was severed from the body. The Captain Benoit then delivered a short address while the body was being unbound and covered with a black cloth.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of a San Francisco paper:

Our Government pays the poorest salaries of any first-class Power in the world, no doubt. She invites her servants, by poor salaries, to steal; she persuades them, by great opportunities, to steal; she forces them, by the necessity of keeping up some degree of state, and lack of the means to do it with, to steal. With poor salaries, she procures the services of men of second-rate standing and seventeenth-rate ability, and then debases their little modicum of honesty, and turns them out to considerably worse than they were before.

Members of the President’s Cabinet, heads of all great Departments of the Government, get \$8,000 a year—something over \$7,000 after the income tax is subtracted. House rent in \$2,500 to \$3,000; carriage, horses, servants, champagne, blow-outs and other necessities, \$6,000 (with purchase of vehicle, etc.); wife, daughters, cysters and other luxuries—well, anything, from \$3,000 up to \$10,000 a year, according to the style of your wife and the quality of your cysters. These gentlemen of the Cabinet represent the great Ministers of State of a monarchy, and of course are obliged to live in a style somewhat in keeping with the dignity of their position. Not one of

them can make his salary keep him and his family a year. Here is a temptation to steal. Have they the opportunity? Probably not one of them is without opportunities and most seductive ones within. I am aware of two cases where the head of a Department, by rendering a decision in favor of two great companies could have profited them to the amount of \$7,000,000, and would have received, “present” of a matter of \$600,000 for doing it. His decision would have been final—from it there would have been an appeal. The parties benefited would have praised him, the parties not benefited would have abused him. The general public would not have cared much about the matter one way or the other. It was a cruel temptation to set before a man who was striving hard to make his salary support him and not by any means succeeding. The heads of the great Departments are assailed by these dazzling temptations every day. Is not an inadequate salary a bid for corruption? At least is it not a stronger bid than a full belly and a comfortable livelihood would be?

We pay our European Consuls just enough to keep them out of the poorhouse, and then we add an exquisite cruelty to this by giving the majority of them no chance to steal. The necessary consequence is that we get little, cheap pot-house politicians and other people who are just worth the money, and no more. They are not paid, to add to the country’s reputation abroad, with the utmost fidelity they do it. Great Britain gets better men for such offices, for she pays better prices. She educates her servants, and promotes them as they deserve it. When a French Envoy to Turkey acquired himself well, he becomes always a great Minister of State, next. He is the people much wiser than they were in 1794?

An enterprising American publisher is about to bring out a volume of nursery literature, in which the stories and rhymes of the “exploded old country” will be adapted to the tastes and understandings of Young America. To illustrate this we shall venture on a version in prose of Humpty Dumpty:—“Humpty Dumpty sat on a rail rail, Humpty Dumpty dropped off his perch—ker squash! And all the equipages and all the liveried menials of an effete numerical system was just a one-hoss affair as regarded the sootin of that unfurled sun on that everlasting rail again! Moral:—The skreenin bird of freedom what roosts on the south, with his head tied up in the star-spangled banner, rather kalkates that monarchy is played out—some!”

The Norwegian Kitchen.—There was a Norwegian kitchen exhibited in Paris this last year which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator, only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of these Departments crowded as they are with officers, everything is odds and ends, and paper that ought to be found in a moment, by reference to properly kept indexes, is often chased for miles through the vast Circumlocution Office and found at last in a basket of loose documents. I have this from men who have proved it by personal experience.

They tell hard stories about those Departments which employ women. The women tell these things themselves. I will not enter largely into this subject; I will only mention a suggestive conversation said to have occurred lately between a Chief Clerk of a Bureau and a friend of a lady office-worker. The clerk excused himself—“Moral:—The skreenin bird of freedom what roosts on the south, with his head tied up in the star-spangled banner, rather kalkates that monarchy is played out—some!”

This may be a fabrication—I don’t know. I only know that the several hundred girls in the Treasury Seraglio and in the other Government harem (I get these terms on the street—they are not mine) average astonishingly well in the matter of youth and beauty. And yet experience teaches us young and beautiful clerks are seldom the most valuable. Forty-two women applied for a vacant clerkship in one of the Departments, all within three hours, a day or two ago. They were of the cyster style of comeliness; they didn’t get the clerkship; whether the one fact was the cause and the other the effect of that cause, is a question I cannot decide. But seriously, very many of the female clerks are faithful to their duties and bear spotless reputations. If a different class creeps in, it cannot well be helped. The labor they have to perform is better suited to them than to sturdy, able-bodied men, and the Government has done an act that is not more generous than just in extending their sphere of usefulness and their opportunity of earning a livelihood. No man can go into the Department and pick up hair-pins and gaze upon the beauty there without being kindly disposed toward the innovation.

This brings me easily and comfortably to an interesting feature of this subject. These Departments are crowded with clerks and other small Government fish. Illinois heads the list. She furnishes four hundred and fifty of them! Whenever an official tooth needs filling, Mr Washburn always stands ready with an Illinois plug, and the thing is done. He is the most inveterate lecher of them all, and the most successful. Pennsylvania comes next. She furnishes four hundred. Indiana comes next; then Ohio, then Massachusetts, and then the great State of New York. Rhode Island, which is so small that the inhabitants have to trespass on other States when they want to take a walk, furnishes more than the whole Pacific Coast put together. Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Washington Territory furnish twelve, all told. There are plenty of people from those districts who would like well to sit at the official feast, but they cannot get the chance.

A SWISS EXECUTION.—The man Hédi Freynden, who was recently condemned to death at Moudon, Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, for poisoning his wife and attempting a similar crime on a young man betrothed to his sister-in-law, when he wished marry, to his last judgment the extreme penalty of the law. Neither the guillotine nor the gibbet is used in Switzerland, and the mode of execution being that of decapitation with the sword. The criminal is firmly bound, blindfolded, and his hands tied behind his back, seated on a chair, which is fixed on an elevated platform. The assistant executioner then holds back the head by the hair, while his principal, seizing a two-handed sword, cuts through the neck with extraordinary dexterity by a single blow. On the present occasion about 12,000 persons were present. The condemned man slept well during the preceding night. At ten o’clock he drank two glasses of wine, and then bent out for the place of execution, preceded by the headman, dressed in scarlet, and wearing a cocked hat. The criminal walked firmly, and on reaching the foot of the scaffold embraced the chair in his gondolas. The preparation lasted about five minutes; the executioner then took up his sword, a hissing noise was heard as it cleaved the air, and the head was severed from the body. The Captain Benoit then delivered a short address while the body was being unbound and covered with a black cloth.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of a San Francisco paper:

Our Government pays the poorest salaries of any first-class Power in the world, no doubt. She invites her servants, by poor salaries, to steal; she persuades them, by great opportunities, to steal; she forces them, by the necessity of keeping up some degree of state, and lack of the means to do it with, to steal. With poor salaries, she procures the services of men of second-rate standing and seventeenth-rate ability, and then debases their little modicum of honesty, and turns them out to considerably worse than they were before.

Members of the President’s Cabinet, heads of all great Departments of the Government, get \$8,000 a year—something over \$7,000 after the income tax is subtracted. House rent in \$2,500 to \$3,000; carriage, horses, servants, champagne, blow-outs and other necessities, \$6,000 (with purchase of vehicle, etc.); wife, daughters, cysters and other luxuries—well, anything, from \$3,000 up to \$10,000 a year, according to the style of your wife and the quality of your cysters. These gentlemen of the Cabinet represent the great Ministers of State of a monarchy, and of course are obliged to live in a style somewhat in keeping with the dignity of their position. Not one of

## THE CHINA MAIL.

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE TREATY PORTS OF

#### CHINA AND JAPAN,

#### A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

#### THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-

#### KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

#### FORMING A GUIDE BOOK AND VADE ME-

#### CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,

#### AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

#### Svo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS AND PLANS.

#### by Wm. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.

#### N. B. DENNYS, LATE H. M. C. S.

#### AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

#### LONDON : N. TRAUNER & CO.

#### Price, \$5, leather half bound.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### HONGKONG : CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A.

#### Shortrede & Co.)

#### LONDON : N. TRAUNER & CO.

#### Price, \$5, leather half bound.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### Opinions of the Press.

#### (Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled “The Treaty Ports of China and Japan.” But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary;

and the geographical features of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will find naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr. Dennys’ work. \* \* \* The other ports in China and also those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the “Murray” for China.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-

#### COMMUNICATION

#### FOR

#### Professional and Literary Men,

#### Missionaries and Residents in the

#### East generally;

#### EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS.

#### PRICE \$6 PER ANNUM.

#### Opinions of the Press.

#### (Fouchow Advertiser, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of “Notes and Queries,” to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shews the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. A work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public information regarding the districts in which they reside, that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best open only to sinologists. The modest hope expressed by the authors, that much will be found in the present book that is new and unknown to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. \* \* \* Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history native and foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. \* \* \* Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. \* \* \* One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa. The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of its hills afford ample subject for research; and, to a person of Mr. Swinhoe’s taste, must have offered powerful attractions.

From his “Notes on Formosa” are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. \* \* \* Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and may take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

#### From the Hankow Times, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the “Guide Book and Vade Mecum” just issued for “travellers, merchants, and residents in general,” in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong. \* \* \* The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign embassies, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incident, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places, they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. \* \* \* The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The list of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philological, historical, scientific, and artistic subjects are, for some reasons best known to the compiler, entirely excluded.

We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

#### From the Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8.

“The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hu on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock’s account of Japan are, no doubt, works of a far higher class, and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs. Mayers, Dennys and

Chas. King, is a work of great value.

We insert this week, apropos of some

queries correspondence which has appeared

of late in our columns, an extract from

the new publication, “Notes and Queries

mysterious subject to the best of his lights—Deems, admitted to you kindred sky, His faithful dog shall bear him company. No reader of English theological literature can have failed to remark of late in the sermons of our ablest Broad Church preachers a distinct protest against the common belief of the last generation that in the restoration of all things the animal creation is to be forgotten. In view of such instincts, we cannot but feel that the first embarrassment of any future relations with an equine friend, or even acquaintance, would be no little increased had we pitied plentifully of his mortal remains at Frenchell's or elsewhere. No doubt it may be replied that horse friendships are not so numerous but that an ordinarily careful feeder might safely reckon on being able to escape eating a friend during his pilgrimage; and with this consolation we must perforce be content. Sentimental considerations must not be allowed to interfere with food for the people, and the question is whether the present movement has improved the national prospects or is likely to improve them in this direction.

But we are wandering far from the Langham and the bill of fare. Of this last it is impossible to speak too highly. Mirabaud himself could scarcely have added a touch. From "Le consommé de cheval à l'Y.M.C." down to "collared horse-head" and boiled "withers" on the bones, with which it concluded, it was a work of high art. In sitting down to this delicacy there denoted we resolved to bear in mind that the problem before us should be, not whether upper-crust folks can be coaxed into making a dinner once a year on horseshoe served and sauced by French cooks, but whether the ordinary labourer and his belongings will be likely to eat old cabberies daily. In this mind, so far as it was possible, we made a point of trying every joint, without sauce or gravy of any kind. Of these "Le filet de Pégase rati" was by far the best to our mind, and almost equal to first class beef. The taste is quite distinct from beef, something between beef and mutton as we can come to it at this moment, and the texture and grain of the meat more like red deer than any other food with which we are acquainted. This fillet had belonged to a celebrated white cabriole horse, who in his prime had fattened 700 guineas—the highest price ever given (so we were told) for a horse of this description. It was twenty years old when slaughtered. The baron of horse, on the other hand, was that of a four-year-old. It was carried up the centre of the hall on the shoulders of four cooks in spotless white caps and jackets, preceded by a bugler in capes' liveries, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England." It weighed 280 lb., or 20 stone, and had been cooking since seven in the morning. We believe that the general verdict of the company was in favour of the baron, but cannot agree with it. It was good meat, and nothing more, not to be named with the twenty-year-old animal. And this, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. It is the old horses which it is desirable to eat, and who are likely to benefit by the habit, if it should obtain widely. Just as we were recovering from the baron we were surprised by the sudden appearance of Mr Frank Buckland attended by a cook bearing yet another joint, and (being in for consuming unknown food) accepted that distinguished naturalist's offer of a small piece. It proved to be bear. He and the cook posted off to the next table before we could pour upon him the maledictions, when I rose to our lips of tasting Bruin. Our morsel was a horrible mixture of red herring and tough mutton ham, such as one gets in Skye. A neighbour, however, who appeared to have eaten all his fellow-creatures in one or another quarter of the world, assured us that this particular bear must have been sick and out of condition, for that Bruin in his natural state is delicious, which evidence disposed us to credit the rumour which crept round the table in whispers soon after, that there had been a bear fight in the Zoological which of the worsted bear had that morning died, and been confined to F. B. On the same authority we learnt that the real best part of all submarine meat is that of the ass. Here again, a vista opened before us, in which the easterner loomed as the chief figure, and a good time even for "mokes" seemed not impossible. In that good time, if the chairman's suggestion should be followed, and the several grades of the peccary be allotted to new viands, as the ox has already occupied the lowest grade of bacon, horse is to be called ox, bear, we suppose, marmots, and, if our travelled neighbour is right, we see not how assed meat can escape the dietary title.

Of the mad dishes we cannot speak so highly. Horse meat is not, in our judgment, adapted for kickshaws, or it might be that the constant presence of animal oil in the dishes at the Langham was too startling. We were satisfied with one glass of "les petits pâtes à la moelle bœuf-phœbe," and may say the same of the "pâté de four guys" as we have a faeculent neighbour name this particular hors d'œuvre. Indeed, we would suggest to the gentleman interested that they should fall back on vegetable oils at future banquets. We don't use beef or mutton oil in cookery, why should horse oil be any exception to the rule? Depend upon it, "huius chevaleræque" is a mistake. On the other hand, "La galette de pieds de cheval au matrasquin" could not have been better.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of a San Francisco reporter:

"Our Government pays the poorest salaries of any first-class Power in the world, no doubt. She invites her servants, by poor salaries, to steal; she persuades them, by great opportunities, to steal; she forces them, by the necessity of keeping up some degree of state, and lack of the means to do it with, to steal. With poor salaries, she procures the services of men of scandalous standing and seventeen-century nobility, and then debauches their little modicum of honesty, and turns them traitor considerably worse than they were before."

Members of the President's Cabinet, heads of all great Departments of the Government, get \$3,000 a year—something over \$7,000 after the income tax is subtracted. House rent is \$2,500 to \$3,000; carriage, horses, servants, champagne bounties and other necessaries, \$6,000 (with purchase of vehicle, etc.); wife, daughters, oysters and other luxuries—well, anything, from \$3,000 up to \$10,000 a year, according to the style of your wife and the quality of your oysters. These gentlemen of the Cabinet represent the great Ministers of State of a monarchy, and of course are obliged to live in a style somewhat in keeping with the dignity of their position. One of

them can make his salary keep him and family a year. Here is a temptation to steal. Have they the opportunity? Probably not one of them is without opportunities, and most seductive ones will. I am aware of two cases where the head of a Department, by rendering a decision in favor of two great companies, could have profited them to the amount of \$7,000,000, and would have received a "present" of a matter of \$600,000 for doing it. His decision would have been final, if there would have been no appeal. The parties benefited would have praised him, the parties not benefited would have abused him, the general public would not have cared much about the matter one way or the other. It was a cruel temptation to set before a man who was striving hard to make his salary support him and not by any means succeeding. The heads of the great Departments are assailed by these dazzling temptations every day. Is not an inadequate salary a bid for corruption? At least it is not a stronger bid than a full belly and a comfortable livelihood would be!"

We pay our European Consuls just enough to keep them out of the poorhouse, and then we add an exquisite cruelty to this by giving the majority of them no chance to steal. The necessary consequence is that we get little, cheap pot-house politicians and other people who are just worth the money, and no more. They are not paid to ride to the country's reputation abroad; with the utmost fidelity they don't do it. Great Britain gets better men for such offices, for she pays better prices. She educates her servants, and promotes them as they deserve it. When a French Envoy to Turkey accepts himself well, he becomes always a great Minister of State, next. He has that reward before him all the time. When a representative of ours learns, after long experience, how to conduct the affairs of his office, we discharge him and hire somebody that don't know anything about it.

But the clerks business in Washington seems to me to be the chief wonder of this metropolis. The heads of Departments are harassed by Congressmen to give clerks to their constituents until they are fairly obliged to consent in order to get a little peace. I heard one of these gentlemen say that if he dared dismiss one-third of his clerical force, he could truss up the business of his department infinitely better with the other two-thirds. In one or two of these Departments, crowded as they are with officers, everything is at odds and ends, and paper that ought to be found in a moment, by reference to properly kept indexes, is often chased for miles through the vast Circumlocution Office and found at last in a basket of loose documents! I have this from men who have proved it by personal experience.

I tell hard stories about those Departments which employ women. The women tell these things themselves. I will not enter largely into this subject. I will only mention a suggestive conversation said to have occurred lately between a Chief Clerk of a Bureau and a friend of a lady office-seeker. The clerk excused himself—was sorry, etc., but declined to make the appointment.

"But," the gentleman said, "the place is vacant, and I have shown you that the lady is thoroughly competent."

"Competent?—why she is as lonely as an ostrich!"

This may be a fabrication—I don't know. I only know that the several hundred girls in the Treasury Scrutiny and in the other Government bureaus (I get these terms from the street—they are not mine) average astonishingly well in the matter of youth and beauty. [And yet the experience teaches us young and beautiful clerks are seldom the most valuable.] Forty-two women applied for a vacant clerkship in one of the Departments, all within three hours, a day or two ago. They were of the oyster-style of comedies; they didn't get the clerkship; whether the one fact was the cause and the other the effect of that cause, is a question I cannot decide. But seriously, very many of the female clerks are faithful to their duties and bear spotless reputations. If a different class creeps in, it cannot well be helped. The labor they have to perform is better suited to them than to stodgy, able-bodied men, and the Government has done an act that is not more generous than just in extending their sphere of usefulness and their opportunity of earning a livelihood. No man can go into the Departments and pick up hairs and gaze upon the beauty there without being kindly disposed toward the innovation.

This brings me easily and comfortably to an interesting feature of this subject. These Departments are crowded with clerks and other small Government fish. Illinois leads the list. She furnishes four hundred and fifty of them! Whenever an official tooth needs filling, Mr Washburn always stands ready with an Illinois plug, and the thing is done. He is the most inveterate dentist of them all, and the most successful. Pennsylvania comes next. She furnishes four hundred. Indiana comes next; then Ohio, then Massachusetts, and then the great State of New York! Rhode Island is so small that the inhabitants have to trespass on other States when they want to take a walk, furnishes more than the whole Pacific Coast put together. Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Washington Territory furnish *twelve* all told. There are plenty of people from those districts who would like well to sit at the official feast, but they cannot get the chance.

Mr Newcomb, of Missouri, has just introduced a resolution into Congress, inquiring how many clerks are employed in the various Departments, how long they have held their offices, what salaries they get, and what Congressional Districts they were recommended from. This will make a stir; and if there were an inquiry added on how much these clerks do, and how much they don't do, the stir would become absolute flutter. As it was, Mr Washington jumped to his feet and objected to the measure, and so it had to lie over under the rule. But it will come up again.

Mr Newcomb, who was recently condemned to death at Madison, Contre de Vaud, in Switzerland, for poisoning his wife and attempting a similar crime on a young man betrothed to his sister-in-law, whom he wished marry to himself, has just undergone the extreme agony of the law. Neither the gaol nor the gibbet is used in Switzerland, but the mode of execution being that of beheading with the sword. The criminal is firmly bound, blindfolded, and his hands tied behind him, seated on a chair, which is on an elevated platform. The assistant executioner then holds back the head by the hair, whilst his principal, seizing a broad-bladed sword, cuts through the neck with extraordinary dexterity by a single blow. On the present occasion about 12,000 persons were present. The condemned man slept well during the preceding night. At ten o'clock he drank two glasses of wine, and then sat out for the purpose of execution, preceded by the executioner, armed in gauntlet and wearing a black hat. The criminal walked firmly, and on reaching the foot of the scaffold embraced the chaplain on the shoulder. The executioner held about five minutes; the condemned man then took up his sword, a living rose was held to it, cleaved the air, and the head was severed from the body. The body was then bound with a black cloth.

A WELL KNOWN parisi, minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humour and sarcastic observations, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, "I am told that you are

thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other; upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

Two skeletons have been given up by a glacier near Col du Mont. The bodies lay separate and complete as they had been thrust forth by the unceasing motion of the ice torrent. Who were they when in the flesh? Memory is vivid among the sparsely-peopled regions of the High Alps, and the tradition still lingered in the country that, seventy-three years ago, an officer and four men of the French garrison at St. Fay disappeared on the 5th of May, 1793. Sent out to reconnoitre the frontier, they never returned. Some time afterwards the body of the officer, Captain Bernard, was found, but his comrades left no trace—they had died upon the glacier. And here are their skeletons, duly preserved, and faithfully surrendered on the 23rd of September, 1867. Perhaps some day their muskets may be found, for the iron preserves what it swallows up, and even the names of the lost warriors may become known. We are far from 1793, when France sent her fury heroes to every frontier; sonic to perish on the field, some to die of disease, and others to find a marshal's baton in their ragged knapsacks; those three to die gloriously on an Alpine glacier. The white bones, so marvelously preserved, have come to light again when Savoy is again a department of France. The lost soldiers fell before Napoleon Bonaparte began his great career; the world knows them again when another Napoleon rules over the *grande nation*. Are the people much wiser than they were in 1793?

An enterprising American publisher is about to bring out a volume of nursery literature, in which the stories and rhymes of the "Exploded odd country" will be adapted to the tastes and understandings of Young America. To illustrate this we shall venture on a version, in prose of Humpty Dumpty—*i.e.* Humpty Dumpty set himself on a tail rail. Humpty Dumpty dropped off his perch—ker squash. And all the epitaphs and all the inverted medals of an effete monarchical system was just a one-man affair regarded the softin' of that jupon' act, cast on that everlasting rail again! Moral.—The streakin bird of freedom what roosts on the zenith, with his head tied up in the star-spangled banner, rather kalkates that merrily is played out—some!

The NORWEGIAN KITCHEN.—There was a Norwegian Kitchen exhibited in Paris this last year which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator; only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of a Norwegian kitchen is to keep it in. Boil water for five minutes and put it into this box; at the end of many hours it will be found to have lost little of its temperature, and meat immersed in the water will be found in due time perfectly cooked. All this is so well-known that I need not have repeated the facts. But I remember that the Norwegian kitchen has been praised chiefly as a boon to the poor man. He can cook his dinner with his breakfast fire; he need not have the expense of keeping up the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the grocer's, we had a hot luncheon out of one—steamed beef and *pork au riz*. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put each in a tin with boiling water; the tins were put into the Norwegian box; the box was carried to the grocer's side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our viand-smoking hot, and cooked to perfection. *Ours a' Wark.*

CANVASSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A SUBSCRIBER.—Miss Anthony, a "strange-minded" American lady, who has lately paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a new journal called *The Patriot*, has detailed her adventures at a public meeting in New Jersey. "I lied almost for gotten," she said, "my interview with the President. I waited two hours inante-roum among the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the grocer's, we had a hot luncheon out of one—steamed beef and *pork au riz*. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put each in a tin with boiling water; the tins were put into the Norwegian box; the box was carried to the grocer's side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our viand-smoking hot, and cooked to perfection. *Ours a' Wark.*

CANVASSING PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A SUBSCRIBER.—Miss Anthony, a "strange-minded" American lady, who has lately paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a new journal called *The Patriot*, has detailed her adventures at a public meeting in New Jersey. "I lied almost for gotten," she said, "my interview with the President. I waited two hours inante-roum among the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the grocer's, we had a hot luncheon out of one—steamed beef and *pork au riz*. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put each in a tin with boiling water; the tins were put into the Norwegian box; the box was carried to the grocer's side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our viand-smoking hot, and cooked to perfection. *Ours a' Wark.*

From the *Shanghai Times*, May 18.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH THE TERRITORIES OF YEVRO, DONGKONG AND MACAO, FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE-MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

Svo. 14. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S., N. B. DENNYS, LIEUT. H. M. C. S., AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT, (late A. Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & CO.

Price, \$5, leather half bound.

### Opinions of the Press.

(*Singapore Free Press*, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortrede & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*," compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennys.

The Book is very conveniently got up, interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of much interest. Our readers will feel naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr. Dennys' work. \* \* \* The other ports in China and those in Japan are carefully described, and almost all particulars which may be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in this work, which may be justly regarded as the "Murray" for China.

CHAR. 1.

Articles of Trade.

1.—Tari on A.

2.—Tari on A.

3.—Tari respo.

Chinese Te.

4.—Treaty wi.

Supplements.

CHAR. 2.

Foreign Co.

1.—Intercourse.

2.—Treaty bet.

Japan.

3.—Ports open.

Nagasaki.

Kanagawa.

4.—Japanese Co.

sues.

5.—American C.

CHAD. 3.

Monaco. II. i.

1.—Chinese C.

2.—Chinese N.

3.—Chinese G.

4.—Measures o.

5.—Measures o.

6.—Chinese L.

7.—Chinese D.

cities. A. 1.

Western J.

1.—Annexes.

2.—Port of Sa.

3.—Treaty with

Siam.

4.—Netherlands.

5.—Philippines.

Sailing Dire.

6.—Malacca Str.

Miscellaneous.

**THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.  
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.  
638 pp. DEMY 8vo. WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
Price, \$5.  
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. I TO 4.  
*Four Treaties with China.*

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain.
- 2.—Chinese Text of the same.
- 3.—Treaty with the United States.
- 4.—Treaty with France.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. I TO 5.  
*Articles of Trade with China.*

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. I TO 14.  
*Foreign Commerce with China.*

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chuchau or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kungshung in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Port of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the interior.
- 10.—Port of Tungchau or Chefo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Nanchwang or Yangtz.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. I TO 5.  
*Foreign Commerce with Japan.*

- 1.—Intercourse with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
- 4.—Nagasaki.
- 5.—Kamakura and Hakodadi.
- 6.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewchew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. I TO 7.  
*Moneys, Weights, &c., in China.*

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. I TO 11.  
*Western Moneys, Weights, &c.*

- 1.—American Moneys, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c., Siamese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.
- 6.—Sailing Directions for Panay.
- 7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 8.—Burmese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 10.—Ceylon.
- 11.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 12.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. I TO 6.  
*Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.*

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the 'Guide' by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'Chinaman Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coast from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described from the Chinese coasts; the directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to CHARLES A. SAINT, Late A. Shurcliff & Co., China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

**F. S. CLEAVER'S  
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,**

"entirely and speedily removing the stains of Silver from the hands, &c., without in any way injuring the skin."

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CANDELA OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Prize to the person who invents the best Photographic Soap, A. Saint, being the only Preparation Extant, which will bring out perfectly the prints in itself, with all the desired objects.

He also recommends his Prize Medal Honey soap as the only Original and Genuine Photo Honey Soap, the only safe necessary to produce a speedy and brilliant polish.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP,**

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LINDNER & JAHNS.

11

Empress

**Miscellaneous:**

THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,

Hongkong.

638 pp. DEMY 8vo. WITH APPENDIX.

FIFTH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. I TO 4.

*Four Treaties with China.*

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain.
- 2.—Chinese Text of the same.
- 3.—Treaty with the United States.
- 4.—Treaty with France.

Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. I TO 5.

*Articles of Trade with China.*

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. I TO 14.

*Foreign Commerce with China.*

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Chuchau or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kungshung in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Port of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the interior.
- 10.—Port of Tungchau or Chefo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Nanchwang or Yangtz.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. I TO 5.

*Foreign Commerce with Japan.*

- 1.—Intercourse with Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
- 4.—Nagasaki.
- 5.—Kamakura and Hakodadi.
- 6.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewchew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. I TO 7.

*Moneys, Weights, &c., in China.*

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. I TO 11.

*Western Moneys, Weights, &c.*

- 1.—American Moneys, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c., Siamese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 4.—Netherlands India.
- 5.—Philippine Islands.
- 6.—Sailing Directions for Panay.
- 7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 8.—Burmese Moneys, Weights, &c.
- 9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 10.—Ceylon.
- 11.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 12.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. I TO 6.

*Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.*

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the 'Guide' by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'Chinaman Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coast from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described from the Chinese coasts; the directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to CHARLES A. SAINT, Late A. Shurcliff & Co., China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

11

Empress

## Shipping in Harbour.

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—*W.O.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC.*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
<b>STEAMERS.</b>							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Bonares	W. McCulloch	Brit. sh.	1491	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Cataluna	W. Escudilla	Span. str.	361	March 30	Order		
Coila	W. Grange	Brit. str.	535	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Dupleix	W. Noe	Feh. str.	900	March 30	Messageries Imperiales	S'hai & Y'hama	
Erl King	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	March 29	Aug. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Fung Shuey	W. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Kan Ka Kee	W. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Scotia	E. Hamlin	Brit. str.	1200	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.	4th, 2 p.m.
SAILING VESSELS.							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Branthill	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adabharan	W. Mackie	Hamb. bk.	300	March 27	Siemssen & Co		
Adeline	E. Darke	Brit. bg.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Annetta	W. Hill	Brit. bk.	336	March 21	Aug. Heard & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Canton	W. Godt	Prus. bk.	234	March 28	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo	
Carobel	W. McKenzie	Amer. bk.	487	March 25	Russell & Co		
Cary & Jane	W. Jaenen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 27	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Calao	Early
Catharina	W. Hines	Hamb. bk.	500	March 27	Wm. Pustau & Co	Manila	
Charman	W. Sanders	Brit. bk.	568	March 17	Birley & Co		
Contest	W. Reynaud	Span. bk.	388	March 5	Chinkee		
Couper	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1679	March 16	Captain	San Francisco	Early
Dagmar	W. Bhunstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Everest	W. Clarke	Brit. sh.	571	March 28	Gilman & Co		
Falcon	W. Gunn	Brit. sh.	794	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Glenlee	W. Burkitt	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Lundstein & Co	B'bay	Early
Golden Fleece	W. Gall	Brit. sh.	350	March 16	Chinese		
Honieta	E. Allen	Brit. bk.	181	March 30	J. S. Hook, Son & Co		
Jeanne Alice	W. Moutier	Fr. sh.	1209	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 20	Captain		
John Norman	E. Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Liguria	W. Fusca	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	cisco	Immediate
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestis	Span. sh.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co		
Maria Morton	W. Marcelli	Foh. bk.	401	March 31	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Marie Therese	W. Bonnesson	Foh. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mirage	W. Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	March 29	Q. Achong		
Navarino	W. Wettnog	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nephiu	W. Renteria	Span. bg.	234	March 31	Order		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 16	Purrier & Co		
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	March 25	1 Chinese		
Resolute	W. Enziere	Siam. sh.	856	January 1	1 Chinese		
Salacia	W. Steward	Brit. bk.	424	March 30	Gilman & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	409	March 20	Remedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W. Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spitfire	W. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Bund & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E. Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Thetis	E. Oeltemann	Olden. bg.	240	March 4	Lundstein & Co	Nagasaki	Immediate
Vesta	W. Petens	Hamb. bg.	240	March 11	Siemssen & Co	Pelew Islands	
Wilhelm	W. Ulrich	Brem. bk.	266	March 29	Melchers & Co		
Willy	W. Rohrkar	Brem. sch.	270	March 23	Chinese		

## WHAMPoa.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sch.	260	October 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 29	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
Chaze	Shewan	Brit. sh.	550	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co	London	Immediate
Condor	Schmidt	Prus. bg.	244	March 27	Siemssen & Co	Ningpo	
Johanna Mathilde	Latsos	Hamb. bk.	414	March 27	Siemssen & Co	New York	Early
Mathilde	Jacobsen	Prus. bg.	300	March 16	Olyphant & Co		
Mercantman	Mourelan	Brit. sh.	1018	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Orissa	Hall	Brit. str.	1698	March 24	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Vision	Cummins	Brit. bg.	139	March 28	Bosman & Co		

## SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Adeline	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff	Order	Russell & Co
Alicia Annie	Kirby	Brit. bk.	300	January 9	Rio de Janeiro	.....	Wm. Pustau & Co
Andreas	Krubb	Dut. sh.	832	Feb. 18	Cardiff	.....	Order
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1283	Feb. 27	Newport	.....	W. R. Adams & Co
Aurora Australis	Todd	Brit. bk.	505	March 4	London	.....	E. Schellihus & Co
F. Rock	Denker	Brem. bk.	649	Feb. 16	Cardiff	.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Brit. bk.	351	March 4	Cardiff	.....	Order
Hope	Henderson	Brit. bk.	463	March 16	Shefild	.....	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	516	March 5	Shefild	.....	Franz & Co
Layard	Watson	Brit. bg.	173	March 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Leander	Petherick	Brit. sh.	882	March 12	London	.....	Shaw, Brothers & Co
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool	.....	Franz & Co
M. W. Sars	Arentzen	Dan. bk.	304	March 14	Sydney	.....	Telgo, Notting & Co
Neptune	Schiffold	Brit. sh.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Pallas	Wulff	Hamb. bk.	470	March 8	Hamburg	.....	Russell & Co
Princess of Wales	Slipperd	Brit. sh.	956	Feb. 21	Newport	.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 2	Shefild	.....	Russell & Co
Tientain	Jarman	Brit. bk.	254	March 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co
White Adder	Moore	Brit. sh.	915	March 11	London	.....	W. R. Adamson & Co

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS—</b>				
NINGPO	Mathilde*	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
CHEFOO	Canton			